



Women's Inclusion in the Digital Age: An Academic Inquiry

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Contemporary India's tremendous technical advancement presents both opportunities and problems for women. Our culture and language define how civilized we are. The New Era is painting a fresh image of women, positioning them to benefit financially from the digital economy; however, their full participation is substantially impeded by institutional barriers and gender inequality. But the question When it comes to unstable work conditions, limited access to online tools, and ongoing salary gaps, women who freelance must contend with these issues. Though the harsh reality is that the seeming independence of contract labour frequently hides the reality of added responsibilities, corporate spying, and algorithmic biases that disproportionately harm women. We cannot forget that policymakers, executives in the corporate sector, and civil society organizations must collaborate to address the complex issues surrounding the gender digital divide if they are to make any real progress.

Gender Gap is significant discrepancies still exist in the digital technology sector, especially for disadvantaged women. It is not enough to simply provide women more access to digital tools in order to achieve equality; we also need to improve their digital literacy, autonomy, and ability to use technology for good. This necessitates a thorough strategy that tackles the intricate social, cultural, and economic elements causing the gender gap. My latest study indicates the impact of contemporary perspectives on gender biasness; therefore, its prevalence has reduced the vicious effect of gender disparity, and women of new age have come out in digital technology access, usage, and benefits. The prejudices, societal norms, and institutional hurdles that prevent women from integrating, using, and benefiting from digital technologies continue to persist and hinder their full participation in the digital revolution.

My research indicates that the new formation of the new world has promoted today's women in every field of life and decreased the rate of institutional disparities, societal norms, and biases that prevent women from integrating, using, and benefiting from digital resources. Findings of my research paper are that contemporary perspective enriched the technical proficiency, unlimited access, and mobility and helped overcome the social norms that stifle their independence and empowerment. Enhancing women's digital literacy and abilities, expanding their digital access, and fostering an environment that supports their full involvement in the digital economy are the main goals of modern age. However, the dark reality is still persisting in the form of the gender gap in digital technology access, usage, and benefits: institutional inequities, social norms, and biases that prohibit women from integrating, using, and profiting from digital resources. Other barriers to their usage of digital technology include decreased technical proficiency, restricted access and mobility, and social conventions that inhibit their empowerment and independence. Coordination between a variety of parties, including politicians, corporate executives, and civil society organizations, is required to address this complex issue. The primary objectives of policies and initiatives should be to increase women's digital access and literacy, as well as to create an atmosphere that encourages their full participation in the digital economy. Initiatives like Spain's MAIA Project program and India's Barefoot College demonstrate the transformative impact of targeted interventions that prioritize gender-sensitive digital inclusion.

Keywords- Digital Economy, Gender Gap, Digital Revolution, Technical Advancement, Gender- sensitive digital Inclusion.

I.Introduction:

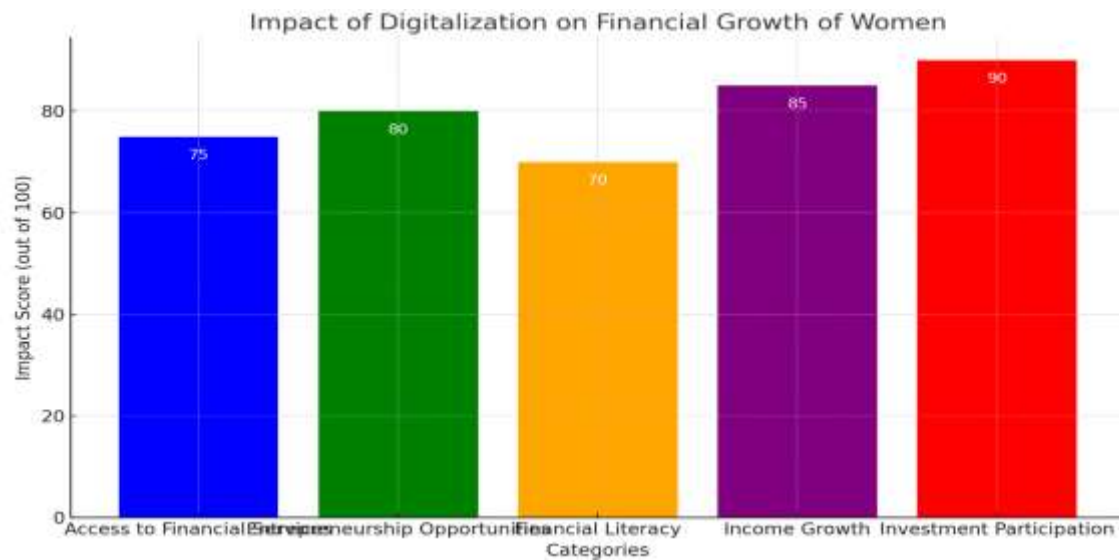
There are various reasons why this research issue is important to highlight because the modern world has imbibed new hope to the world in distinguished form, whether digitalization, new education policy, or its impact can clearly be seen in literature that goes beyond the traditional boundaries as readers are more interested in critical reading than old anecdotes. Contemporary perspectives focus on the lived experiences and viewpoints of women, which are sometimes disregarded in the mainstream of feminist debate. These women include migrant domestic workers, impoverished women, and those who face intersectional oppression. It explores the ways that racism, colonialism, and capitalism, as well as other oppressive systems, are globally intertwined with gender inequality. As we are globally celebrating the new era and its vision, therefore we cannot forget to mention its impact on English literature, language, and cultural studies of women's conflicts. As I have tried to give an equal stratum to a woman in the digital age and investigate how the feminist movement may create more inclusive solidarity and push back against national limits. Many researchers work on this topic, but the research gap is falling around the scope of digitalization, particularly elevating the state of women as a part of cultural study. Through this research I can also help the untold tales and experiences of women from a variety of backgrounds and guide the creation of more responsive policies and actions to advance gender parity. Women can attain financial independence and a higher social standing by using digital technology to generate revenue and work possibilities (Antonio & Tuffley, 2014). The main idea behind this research is to present a globally recognized Women can participate in the digital economy on more equal footing if they receive training in digital skills and have access to internet resources (Gurung, 2018). The new world is shining with new hope of a woman removing barriers caused by care responsibilities, mobility restrictions, and traditional gender norms, and advancements in digital health and education can improve women's access to providing essential services (Antonio & Tuffley, 2014). Innovative Vision in favor of feminism has potential of digital technology to challenge patriarchal social structures, ensure financial inclusion, allow people to take part in decision-making processes, advocate for their rights, and contribute to the creation of a more gender-equitable society are just a few of the many accomplishments it has made.

II. Promoting Gender Equality in Digital Age

Historically, women have been disadvantaged within financial and social protection systems. As digitalization progresses, this disadvantage will exacerbate unless there is a deliberate effort to integrate women fully into these systems, ensuring they benefit equitably from techno-social advancements. These factors, combined with existing gender inequalities and care burdens, further marginalize women in the digital economy. To address these challenges, my aim to generate evidence-based research that can inform policies and practices promoting gender equality in the digital age. Key themes that will be explored in this paper include:

A. Economic Equality

However, the foremost feature of digitalisation is Economic Equality, which will strengthen women's autonomy and enable to voice their opinions better along with increased participation in leadership roles. Financial Inclusion, entrepreneurship opportunities and Remote work Gig Economy can increase women's economic agency and financial inclusion (Lowry et al., 1951). As digital banking and mobile money services enable women to access financial services independently, leading to greater financial autonomy and security. This inclusion helps women save money, access credit, and make investments, which can enhance their economic status. E-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces allow women to start and grow businesses with lower entry barriers. Women can reach broader markets, sell products online, and access business training and resources. Digital platforms provide flexible work opportunities, allowing women to balance work with other responsibilities. This flexibility can be especially beneficial for women in regions where traditional job opportunities are limited.



The aforementioned graph shows how digitalization has affected women's financial growth in a number of different sectors. The impact score for each category indicates how much that particular area has been impacted by digitalization.

- **Access to Financial Services:** 75/100
- **Entrepreneurship Opportunities:** 80/100
- **Financial Literacy:** 70/100
- **Income Growth:** 85/100
- **Investment Participation:** 90/100

B. Educational Equality

Women's education has been significantly impacted by digitalization, especially in rural and poor nations. The following summarizes some important research findings. Women now have improved access to educational materials because to digitalization, particularly in rural areas. Mobile technology and online platforms enable women to stay updated with the latest developments, improving literacy, skill capacity, and financial independence (Dr. Doddahanumaiah, 2023).

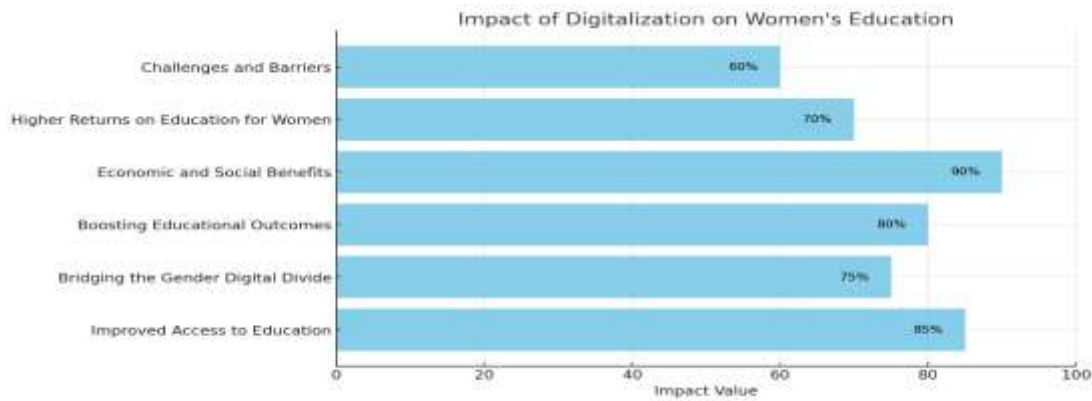
Bridging the Gender Digital Divide: The gender digital divide in developing countries is notable, but initiatives targeting children and youth can help. Promoting early access to digital education and addressing social and psychological barriers can significantly reduce this gap (Singh, 2017).

Boosting Educational Outcomes: Digital technologies in the educational sector, especially at the university level, enhance the learning process for women. This includes better educational content and the development of digital competencies, which are crucial for their roles in various sectors (Khalsiah, 2023).

Economic and Social Benefits: Education, boosted by digital tools, increases women's productivity and economic participation. This, in turn, improves family health, child survival, and investment in children's human capital (Hill & King, 1995).

Higher Returns on Education for Women: Education has a more significant impact on women's earnings compared to men, partly due to its role in reducing gender disparities in the labor market (Dougherty, 2005).

C. Challenges and Barriers: Despite these benefits, structural inequalities such as lack of access, affordability issues, and socio-cultural norms still pose significant barriers to women's full participation in the digital and educational spheres (Priyabadini, 2022). In conclusion, while digitalization has greatly enhanced educational opportunities and outcomes for women, ongoing efforts are required to address the existing barriers and ensure equitable access and participation.



III. A. Digitalisation in Women's Health Care and Well-being

It has brought about transformative changes, enhancing access to healthcare services, improving health outcomes, and empowering women with information and resources. Here are some key areas where digitalization has made a significant impact:

1. Through the easy access to healthcare service women who lived in rural areas with limited access can consult with medical specialists. As per Doddahanumaiah (2023). Consultations, follow-ups, and mental health care can all be obtained through telemedicine.
2. Mobile Health Clinics: As technology has evolved its wings all over the world, we know that now smart phones are the basic need for everyone, so with this app (mHealth) a women can receive medical advice, schedule appointments, receive medication and immunization reminders, and monitor their health conditions. These apps provide information on pregnancy, maternity care, and reproductive health.
3. Health Information: An educated Women capable to take her health issue seriously. She is enough to take relevant action as per the need if hour. In 2019—Lupton and Maslen. vital health information on issues including family planning, disease prevention, maternal care, and reproductive health is shared through digital platforms.
4. Social media: The idea of Inclusion can be only evolved when social media actively supports a woman to share various experiences through online forums provide spaces for women to share experiences, seek advice, and find support from peers. These communities

III. B. Medical Preventive Measures and Solutions

1. Wellness Monitoring Devices: As cancer is a chronic disease and in the present age it is spreading widely, the fact is that it can be detected at a very early age, so early identification of health issues can lead to prompt intervention and better health outcomes.

2. Diagnostic Initiatives: With the help of digital platforms, a woman can easily access screening programs and receive reminders to ensure they continue with preventative therapy. This can ultimately improve their overall health and well-being.

3. Customized Health Plans: Now a woman can easily take care of her nutrients and vitamin levels, as in the past a woman was completely spending her life in ignorance, but now, by using personal health information, she can set her goals and preferences. Digital tools can create customized health plans and track progress towards a healthier lifestyle.

III.C. Fixing Health Inequalities

By educating women in digital technology, we can increase the holistic growth of our country to develop their technical knowledge to initiate the transfer of knowledge from one hand to another. In ancient times, when women

were considered only for their hearts, their lives were surrounded by many health risks. Now, digital health programs can reach women who live in rural or underserved regions, and access to traditional healthcare is limited. Mobile health units and telemedicine can offer vital services.

1. Cultural and Literacy Solutions: In the new age, language is no longer a constraint; with the advance age digitalization, it can be ensured that all women can access health information and services easily through the digital health technologies that can be made to accommodate a variety of languages and literacy levels. Not only this English language and contemporary innovations have filled the communication gap in a way of digitalization, but a way of digital literacy and dependable internet connectivity are prerequisites for using digital health solutions. In order to guarantee that all women may profit from advancements in digital health, it is imperative that the digital gap be addressed.

2. Safety and Security: Urbanization has a unique combination of knowledge and technology. And its great impact can be apparently evident once it comes in an area of safety and security. as it's critical to protect health data's privacy and security. Women need to have faith that breaches and illegal access will not compromise the security of their private health information. [Pierce and others, 2023]. Local customs and traditions should be respected, and digital health solutions should take this into consideration. This involves offering services and information in a way that is suitable for the culture in question.

III.D. Initiates of Digital Health

1.The Mayo Clinic's OB Nest initiative lets women track their pregnancy at home with support from medical professionals by fusing traditional prenatal care with digital resources.

2.In South Africa, Mom Connect is a smartphone app that gives expectant mothers health-related information and alerts, as well as the chance to ask questions and get help.

3.Flo App: A widely used app that helps women track their menstrual cycles, monitor symptoms, and receive personalized health insights.

IV. Digitalisation: Amplifying Untold Stories and Experiences of Women

Feminist movements have historically struggled to fully represent the needs and perspectives of women facing multiple, intersecting forms of oppression. Moreover, Educating women can become the empirical solution Feminist Agenda movements have long been at the forefront of challenging oppression and promoting social justice, yet their efforts have often been confined within national boundaries Mohanty (2003). The emergence of third-wave feminism in the United States has highlighted the need to broaden the feminist agenda and amplify the voices of marginalized communities, including migrant domestic workers and other oppressed groups, across national borders (Gilmore, 2001). The professionalization of feminist discourses within development institutions, as seen in the 1995 Beijing Conference, has been a double-edged sword (Narayanaswamy, 2016). The 1970s saw a surge of feminist activism in Italy and Rome, which was profoundly shaped by transnational connections with feminist debates and practices in the USA and France (Bracke, 2014). These local actors played a crucial role in translating, appropriating, and re-contextualizing these transnational sources, transforming their meanings and challenging the nation-state as the primary analytical framework (Bracke, 2014). Similarly, the World March of Women, a large and complex feminist network active on every continent, has adopted the term "popular feminism" to describe its approach, addressing poverty and violence against women within a broader anti-systemic, anti-capitalist, and feminist struggle (Conway & Lebon, 2021). The uptake of gender inequality as a central concern within development discourse and practice has been a significant victory for feminist campaigners (Narayanaswamy, 2016). However, this has also necessitated an element of professionalization in how feminist movements engage with the mainstream, which has sometimes led to a disconnect between the global agenda and local realities (Narayanaswamy, 2016).

1.Centring Marginalised Voices - It is essential to elevate the experiences and demands of migrant domestic workers, women in poverty, and other marginalized groups within the feminist movement, rather than having their struggles overshadowed by the concerns of more privileged women.

2. Overcoming Nationalism Barriers: In order to address the transnational character of oppression, exploitation, and injustice, feminist activity must go beyond national boundaries. and by emphasizing the voices and experiences of women from a variety of backgrounds—including those who are marginalized by colour, class,

caste, religion, sexual orientation, and other intersecting identities—this topic aids in the deconstruction of this bias.

3. Understanding Oppression Across Boundaries: Before comprehending the topic about oppressors, marginalized women, and labour, I would like to raise a question by asking that contemporary vision has brought revolution in many areas except a few, and this area of research delves into how various forms of the challenges faced by women globally. As underscored by Altman & Pannell (2012) and Ruppert et al. (2020), adopting an intersectional perspective illuminates the interplay between systems of oppression and exploitation—like capitalism, racism, and xenophobia—and gender inequality. So I will encourage these sensitive issues by investigating these intersections, which provides deeper insights into the specific hardships encountered by diverse communities and allows for the development of customized solutions.

4. Challenging Global Political Structures: The urban vision is amplifying the voices of underrepresented communities, including those on a global scale; the Western-centric feminist discourse is questioned. Now the pulse of this time is to reveal all the untold stories that were layered after a long shaped in power dynamics in the form of a global feminist agenda. This area often explores how globalization, capitalism, and colonialism perpetuate gender inequality across the world. Thematic idea is to present a crucial viewpoint for understanding and addressing the complex, interlinked types of oppression faced by women internationally. It also seeks to raise the profiles and goals of marginalized communities within the broader feminist movements.

5. Advancing Inclusive Feminist Solidarity: This research highlights that gender bias can cease the success of a woman for some time, but contemporary innovations like the advancement of technology aid in globally fortifying the connections and solidarity among diverse feminist groups, fostering a more encompassing and representative feminist agenda that caters to the needs and experiences of all women, regardless of their socioeconomic, cultural, or national backgrounds. It promotes cross-border collaboration and coalition formation to tackle common obstacles and strive for collective emancipation. Ultimately, the feminist agenda needs to transcend national boundaries to enhance the voices of marginalized communities and confront the transnational aspects of gender inequality.

V. Informing Effective Policy and Action: The insights from my research paper can imbibe inclusive and effective policies to combat gender inequality at local, national, and global levels. We can achieve this by prioritizing the perspectives and experiences of disadvantaged groups—such as migrant domestic workers, impoverished women, and those facing intersectional oppression—in the policy development and implementation processes. Additionally, as highlighted by Eyben et al. (Kabeer, 2010) and Wright et al. (Ruppert et al., 2020), the findings can steer the formulation of development interventions and initiatives that are attuned to the specific needs and challenges of diverse communities.

This study focuses the voices and experiences of oppressed populations and presents a feminist agenda that transcends national boundaries, drawing together viewpoints from the referenced sources (Meyer, 2007). (Altman & Pannell, 2012). This study agenda seeks to support the current initiatives within feminism to demolish overlapping oppressive structures, challenge Western hegemony, and create transnational solidarity. The impact of gender, class, and caste on women's empowerment and access to the digital world; the gendered dynamics of the platform economy and algorithmic prejudice; and the role of community-based initiatives, private sector initiatives, and public policies in closing the gender gap in the digital sphere. In summary, this article makes the case that tackling the gender digital divide necessitates an all-encompassing, intersectional strategy that addresses the underlying causes of gender inequality. Then and only then will it be possible to fully utilize the transformative potential of digital technology to support inclusive development and empower women. Digital efforts play a critical role in promoting gender equality by addressing systemic barriers and opening doors for women to advance and become empowered. The new technical innovation in digital programs facilitates equal opportunities for women globally indistinctive areas, such as economic parity, educational access, health and well-being, and social as well as political empowerment.

1. Knowledge Initiatives: Digital initiatives are considered to be a boon for fostering societal transformation and heightening public consciousness about gender-based violence. Awareness of new policy has amplified voice in favor of legislative reforms and gender equality via online platforms. Consequently, the term modernization diminished the patriarchy of ancient times; significantly impacted women's education by enhancing educational opportunities, broadening access to learning materials, and narrowing gender disparities.

Khan Academy: It is a non-profit educational platform offering free online courses, tutorials, and practice exercises to students worldwide. It provides women and girls from all socioeconomic backgrounds with access to high-quality educational resources, enabling them to learn at their own pace. This flexibility allows women to study at convenient times, accommodating other responsibilities such as childcare or work.

3. Digital Study Hall India (DSH): Online education is one of the foremost initiatives of digital technology to provide underprivileged groups, especially women, with access to quality education. With the help of DSH, it provides education to the underprivileged and also helps to improve learning outcomes, empowerment, and access to educational resources. With this approach to imparting education to one corner from another without any restriction of the traditional classroom, it provides videos and digital tools, as it dismantles social and economic barriers that hinder women's educational pursuits. Interactive and engaging learning experiences on digital platforms can spark women's interest in education and inspire them to achieve higher academic success (Palomares-Ruiz et al., 2021). Mastery of digital tools and technology enhances women's educational and employment opportunities, contributing to their overall empowerment (Jevtić et al., 2023). Despite its benefits, DSH and similar digital education initiatives face challenges like digital literacy gaps, connectivity issues, and cultural barriers. Customized solutions are necessary to overcome these challenges, such as improving internet access, offering digital literacy training, and fostering an inclusive learning environment for women (Alam et al., 2023).

4. She Works!—The continent of Latin America is an online resource for women in the region that connects them to distant work opportunities, skill development, and online education. In addition to giving access to remote work options, which allow women to make money while pursuing their education, it offers courses and training programs designed to assist women in gaining new skills and maintaining their competitiveness in the labour market. Positive outcomes have been seen from efforts to advance gender equality in the workplace, as more women are obtaining economic independence and joining formal job sectors (Draper, 1985). By giving women access to greater job prospects and supporting equal pay measures, programs like "She Works!" have been crucial in closing the gender pay gap and raising women's incomes (Varley, 1994). According to Fowler-Salamini (2005), women's increased labour market engagement has also enhanced household earnings and contributed more to the economy as a whole. In Latin America, the "She Works!" campaign and related initiatives have had a good effect on women's employment and economic empowerment. Even though there has been a lot of progress, gender equality and continued growth depend on continued efforts to remove obstacles and encourage women to enter the workforce.

5. Design to Motivate - Afghanistan: This program equips Afghan women with the knowledge and abilities necessary to seek jobs in technology by teaching them to code. As the Holistic development was the main aim of bestowing technical knowledge for the empowerment of women by teaching them to code and program, it is helpful for creating new job prospects in the tech sector, and it also facilitates the removal of cultural barriers by giving women a safe environment in which to study and work together. Afghanistan has a gender discrepancy in higher education participation, with women making up less than 20% of university students (Burridge et al., 2016). Many obstacles can come in a journey of development in various forms, like cultural constraints, a lack of funding, and security concerns, are just a few of the many obstacles. Afghan women must overcome in order to pursue higher education (Mashriqi, 2016). Afghan women with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in the labor market and have greater career prospects, both of which promote economic growth (Dariz, 2023). By giving women the skills they need to succeed in STEM industries, programs like "Code to Inspire" disrupt conventional gender stereotypes and advance gender equality (Payne et al., 2018). Women who participate in educational programs feel more connected to one another, which promotes opportunities for cooperation and support systems (Brodsky et al., 2011). A country like Afghanistan supported her native female in the form of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA). Being educated, Afghan women experienced the significant motif for their lives, and the great avenues have opened up for the Afghan woman due to the association between education and better health outcomes. It is imperative that they comprehend and include cultural and religious settings.

VI. The difficulties of digitalization for women's inclusion

Time has changed, but the mental fragmentation of the people is still the same. In many parts of the world, women still cannot access the internet and digital devices because they are bound due to barriers. This divide is often more pronounced in low-income and rural areas. These barriers can be financial, emotional, cultural, and

perspective-based. The cost of digital devices and internet services can be a significant barrier for women, especially for low-income families. Therefore, in this research paper, I tried to evoke the importance of education in the life of a woman, and in many regions, girls are less likely to receive formal education, which limits their ability to develop digital skills. In some cultures, there are restrictions on women's access to and use of technology, including mobile phones and the internet. Women, being more often victims of online abuse, harassment, and bullying, may feel deterred from fully engaging in digital spaces. Concerns over data security and privacy, especially the fear of personal information misuse, can also limit women's use of digital services.

1. Sociological and Economic Standards: Societal issues are still discouraging women's empowerment, as in Afghanistan, women's access to education is frequently restricted by traditional gender roles. There are a few cultures where women should put family duties ahead of their academic or professional pursuits. Women's educational advancement is severely hampered by this cultural resistance (Burridge et al., 2016). Afghan women frequently experience pressure to fit into conventional roles from their families and communities, which can make it difficult for them to go to school or pursue higher education. According to Alvi-Aziz (2008), going to school can occasionally result in violence or social rejection.

2. Safety Issues: Women seeking higher education in Afghanistan are confronted with grave dangers amid the persistent conflict and violence. Attacks on girls' schools have instilled fear in women, deterring them from commuting to educational institutions because of widespread insecurity (Alvi, 2004). With the resurgence of the Taliban and their strict application of Islamic law, women's access to education is severely curtailed. Under the Taliban's past rule, girls were banned from schooling, and there are fears that such prohibitions might be reinforced or re-implemented in areas under their control (Noury & Speciale, 2016). This digital divide makes it difficult for women in rural or underserved areas to participate fully in these initiatives (Brodsky et al., 2011).

4. Economic Difficulties: Education Expenses: For many Afghan families, the expense of education—which includes tuition, supplies, and transportation—can be unaffordable, particularly in a nation where financial hardship is pervasive. Due to limited financial means, families frequently give boys' education a higher priority than girls' (Mashriqi, 2016). It is required of Afghan women to support their families financially, which leaves little time or money for schooling. Education frequently takes a backseat when one has work or take care of family members (Dariz, 2023).

5. Behavioral and Psychological Barriers: Afghan women suffer from high levels of trauma and mental health problems as a result of the years of conflict and social pressures. Many women find it challenging to continue education or take part in initiatives like "Code to Inspire" due to the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and PTSD (Cardozo et al., 2005).

6. Strategies for Overcoming Challenges: The right for women's empowerment with the high spirit of modern concept only exists with fruitful education and dismantling the old anecdotes of patriarchy. In contexts such as Afghanistan, breaking the barriers hindering women's participation in the digital economy requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach. The primary tactics and solutions to address these issues underscore the complex environment in which initiatives like "Code to Inspire" operate.

7. Increase Digital Network: Knowledge is worthless if it remains closed among the pages of books, so to disseminate the use of it, it is more important to upgrade infrastructure and accessibility of internet access, especially in underserved and rural areas. Joint business ventures with private businesses and international organizations can increase internet availability and offer reasonably priced digital solutions. Make use of mobile technology to promote digital inclusion. Mobile-based learning platforms and applications can assist women in accessing educational and economic possibilities because mobile phones are more generally accessible than computers.

8. Expanding digital infrastructure: It aids in the creation of digital literacy initiatives tailored to the needs of women, emphasizing the development of fundamental to sophisticated digital skills. To enable accessibility, these programs must to be offered in the local languages and customized for the local environment. Provide digital literacy instruction through community centres, schools, and neighbourhood associations. Participation can be promoted and cultural resistance can be overcome by involving local educators and leaders.

9.Enhancing Digital Literacy: Implementing educational programs that focus on teaching digital skills to women and girls. Integrating digital literacy into school curriculums and community programs. Afghan women often face pressure from their families and communities to conform to traditional roles, which can limit their ability to attend school or pursue higher education. In some cases, attending school can lead to social ostracism or even violence (Alvi-Aziz, 2008).

10.Addressing Cultural and Societal Norms: Promoting gender equality through awareness campaigns and education. Encouraging families and communities to support women's use of technology. Ongoing conflict and violence in Afghanistan pose significant risks to women pursuing education. Schools for girls have been targets of attacks, and the general lack of security makes it dangerous for women to travel to and from educational institutions. (Alvi-Aziz,2004) Collaborate with nearby communities to spread the word about the advantages of digital inclusion for females. In order to get their support and address cultural norms that can prevent women from accessing technology and education, get in touch with community and religious leaders.

11. The absence of Resources and Infrastructure: Adequate educational facilities, particularly for women, are lacking in many places of Afghanistan. When schools do exist, they frequently lack essential facilities like adequate restrooms, which is especially difficult for female pupils (Kissane, 2012). In many parts of Afghanistan, access to technology and the internet is either non-existent or severely restricted, making programs like "Code to Inspire" unfeasible. Women in rural or underserved areas find it challenging to fully engage in these activities due to the digital gap (Brodsky et al., 2011).

12. Ensuring Security and Safety: This initiative could not be established without safe and secure environments, as one cannot grasp knowledge until the surroundings are not supportive. Modern perspectives include creating physical spaces where women can learn free from harassment or violence and implementing online safety measures. Also, it provides women with privacy, and digital security training empowers them to protect themselves on the internet to reduce the risk of cyber trafficking.

13. Government and policy initiatives for gender-sensitive policy development: it encourages the adoption of gender-sensitive policies that make a woman easily approachable to new technologies, which is crucial. For implementing all policies, governments can play a pivotal role by setting up legislative frameworks that ensure equal access to digital resources and protect women's online rights. Collaboration of private firms, which can uplift Fostering partnerships among government entities, non-profits, and designed programs for women's digital inclusion. Such collaborations can amplify the impact of initiatives by pooling resources and expertise.

14. Building Support Networks: It helps in establishing support groups and networks for women focused on entrepreneurship and digital skills that broaden their technical knowledge. With these networks, women can exchange resources, if not getting enough support from that, and also provide mutual support and advocate for women's rights online, which can be easily accessible from all over the world. This network supports connections between women and tech industry mentors who can provide networking opportunities, guidance, and support. Not only this, but mentoring is an effective method for overcoming challenges and enhancing confidence.

15. Surveillance and Assessment: Once the formation of policy is done, it helps in establishing monitoring and evaluation procedures that are the heart and soul of digital platforms for tracking the progress of women's digital inclusion initiatives. It can only be possible by collecting data on participation rates, outcomes, and challenges, which can assist in refining strategies and ensuring the effectiveness of programs. Success can only be gained by continuous improvement, which can only be enhanced by digital inclusion efforts consistently by applying insights gained from monitoring and evaluation processes.

VII. Conclusion

The Digital Age has ushered in a transformative era characterized by unprecedented technological advancements that have impacted nearly every facet of our lives, and the contemporary world has imbibed new technologies with their distinctive usage. The growing concern over this stark disparity in access to and use of digital technology between men and women is termed the "gender digital divide," and its outcome can benefit the economy of the globe. Digital technology has the potential to empower women by providing access to employment, healthcare, and education and its positive consequences are helpful to establish a socioeconomic environment. However, significant cultural barriers hinder women from fully benefiting from these opportunities. While digitalization empowers women in versatile areas such as education, healthcare, financial, cultural, and

social environments. A concerted effort from the government, private sector, and civil society can lead to targeted interventions and policies that encourage digital adoption among women, enhance their digital skills, and enable them to harness the advantages of the Digital Age.

If A primary contributor to the gender digital divide is the issue of access; socio-cultural norms and economic factors significantly restrict women's access to digital devices and the internet. Mariscal et al. (2019) also note that even when women have access, they may lack the agency or digital literacy to effectively use these technologies. So the new and innovative change can only be possible when our government, along with the private sector, forms new policies for uplifting women's inclusion in the new digital age by educating them in new technologies and works upon significant challenges in the digital age, with women facing a multitude of barriers to their full participation and inclusion in the digital landscape.

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